

Statewide Evaluation (SWE): Phase 2 Findings



Fresno

October 3, 2023



Office of Health Equity

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views or opinions of the California Department of Public Health or the California Health and Human Services Agency

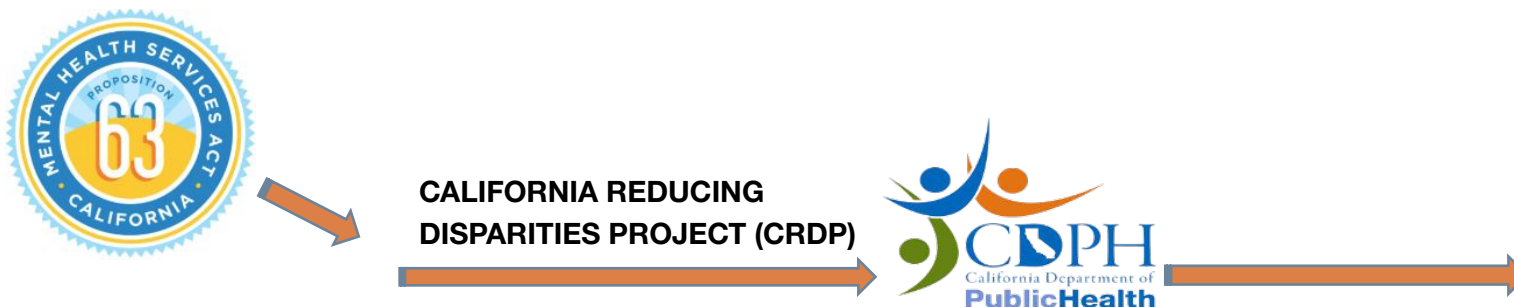


**Loyola
Marymount
University**

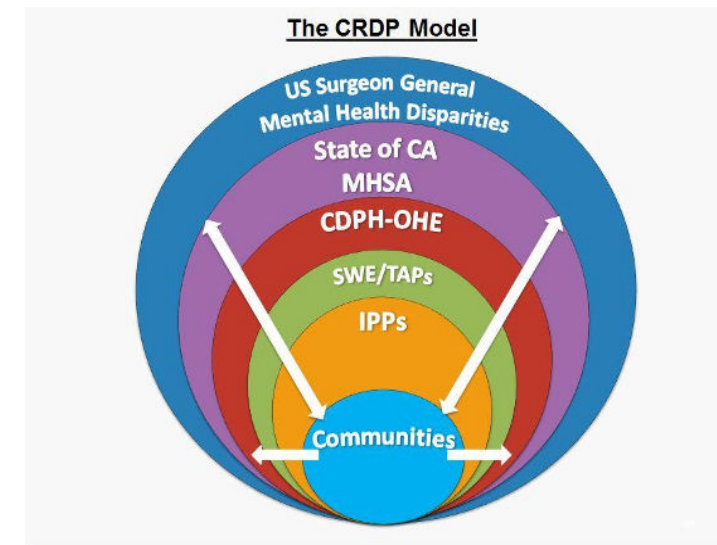
1 LMU Drive, University Hall
Los Angeles, CA. 90045

<https://bellarmine.lmu.edu/psychology/parc>

A set of practices that communities have used and determined to yield positive results by community consensus over time and which may or may not have been measured empirically but have reached a level of acceptance by the community.



**Address the
*Unserved, Underserved, and Inappropriately
Served in CA***



Central Valley Culturally Responsive Outreach



“In a Juneteenth event, [youth participants] created a sweet potato shake...We had a [coupon] for the sweet shakes, so we sent [youth participants] out to distribute them in the crowd and talk about the program...We had educational information—a wheel—about sweet potatoes, prizes, and kids actually making the sweet shakes. When people came to buy the sweet shakes, I would hear things like ‘...this [youth] really sold me on the shake. He talked about the program and I just had to come over here and buy the shake’... The success was due to the kids and their marketing of the product. And you [could] see the sense of pride in the [youth] when people came up to the booth. They were excited to talk about the program...[and] able to implement all they had learned through the program.”

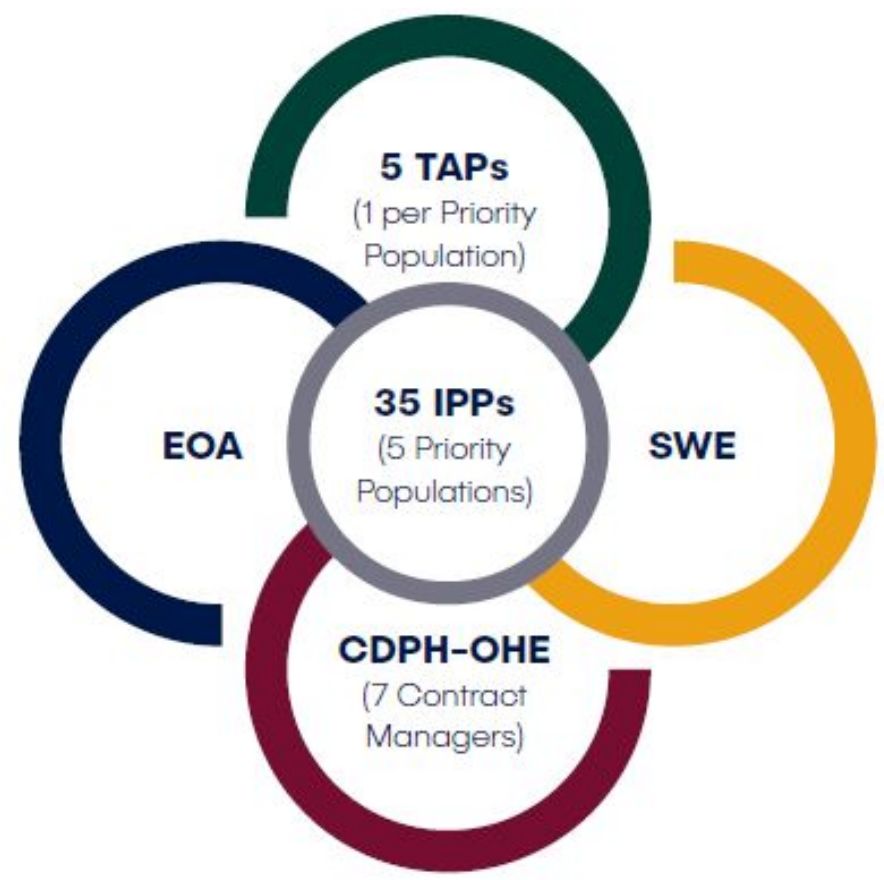
-AANHPI Hub CDEP

“I didn’t think I was going to pass 8th grade. I was getting bad grades kind of, but more so I was giving up. After participating, I try at least. I try. You can outreach community and you can give back to the community and you will get back from the community.”

-AANHPI Hub CDEP Participant

Technical Assistance Providers & Implementation Pilot Projects by Priority Population

Phase 2 Partners:
Office of Health Equity, Statewide Evaluator, Technical Assistance Providers, Education, Outreach Awareness, Implementation Pilot Projects (IPPs)



Af. American	AI/AN	AA/NH/PI	Latinx	LGBTQ+

The Phase 2 Statewide Evaluation answered seven questions:

Objective 1: Evaluate Overall CRDP Phase 2 Effectiveness in Identifying and Implementing Strategies to Reduce Mental Health Disparities

- To what extent were CRDP strategies and operations effective at preventing and/or reducing the severity of mental illness in California's historically unserved, underserved and/or inappropriately served communities?
- What were vulnerabilities or weaknesses in CRDP's overarching strategies and fiscal operations, and how could they have been strengthened?
- To what extent did CRDP strategies show an effective return on investment?

Objective 2: Determine Effectiveness of CDEPs

- To what extent did IPPs prevent and/or reduce the severity of prioritized mental health conditions within and across priority populations, including specific sub-populations (e.g., gender, age)?
- How cost effective were Pilot Projects? What was the business case for increasing them to a larger scale?
- To what extent did CRDP Phase 2 Implementation Pilot Projects validate their CDEPs?
- What evaluation frameworks were developed and used by the Pilot Projects?

1 CDEP Participant Level Data aka “CDEP Participant Questionnaire”

- Pre-Test (before CDEP services)
- Post-Test (typically after CDEP services)

2 Organizational Level Data

- IPP Pre- and Post-test Organizational Capacity Assessment
- IPP Semi-Annual Reports (IPP-SAR)
- OHE Progress Reports (submitted by TAPs, EOA, SWE)

3 Semi-Structured Interviews

- Phase 2 Partner Interviews (TAPs, EOA, SWE, OHE)
- Key Informant Interviews

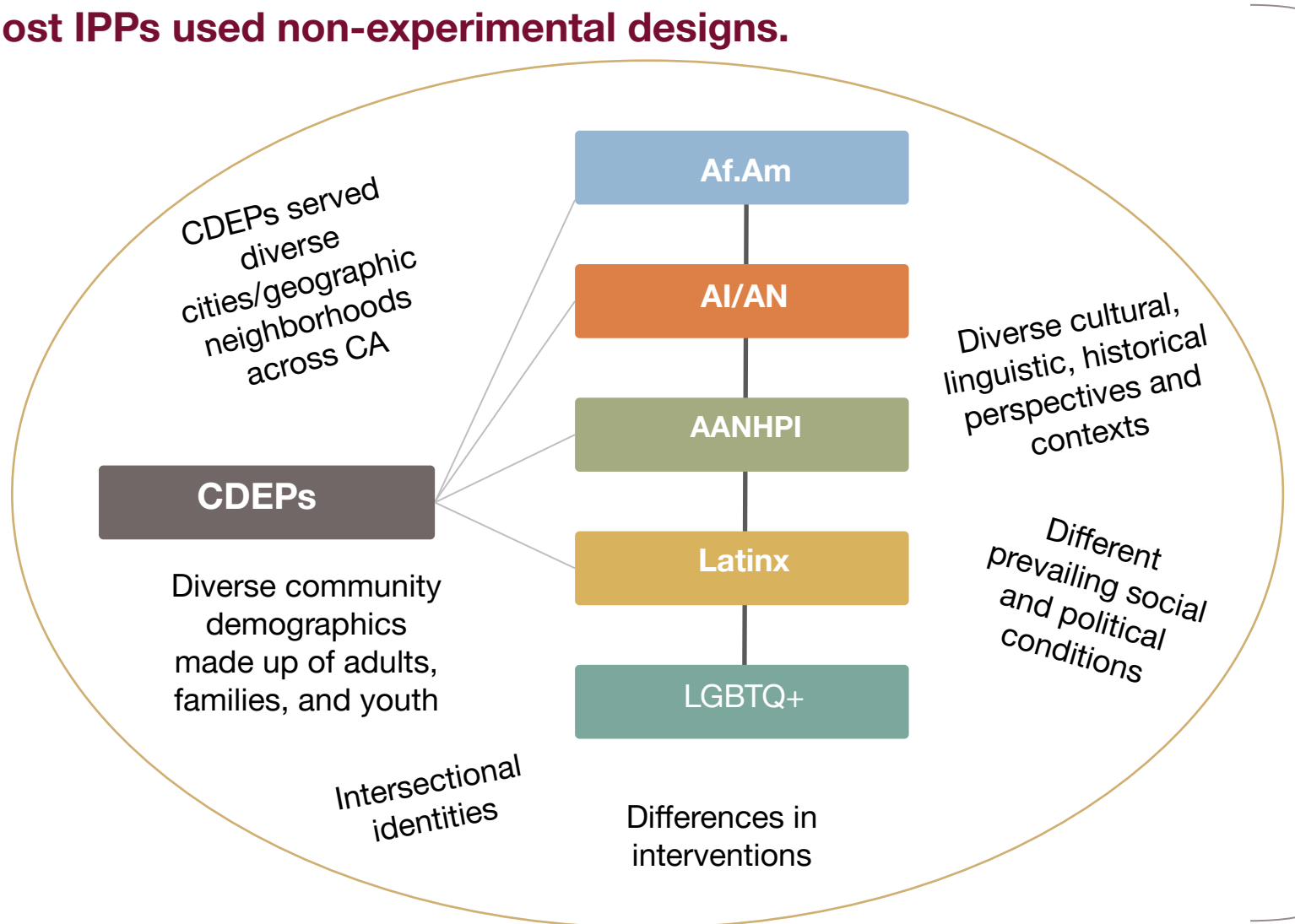
4 Review of Records

- Accepted grant proposals/bids; CRDP Strategic Plan; Phase 1 Priority Population Reports; approved IPP final evaluation plans; IPP final evaluation reports; IPP, TAP, EOA, and SWE invoices/budgets

5 Secondary Data (Administrative)

- Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)

- The Statewide Evaluation (SWE) **did NOT use a randomized control trial experimental design** with assignment of CDEPs or their participants to “treatment” or “control” groups.
- Most IPPs used non-experimental designs.**



- With such great diversity in populations served, strategies employed, and specific program designs used, a wide array of possibilities existed for IPP’s quantitative (and qualitative) data collection approaches.
- This includes variable sample sizes. Therefore, priority population comparisons of sample sizes are neither appropriate nor valid.**

SWE RQ1: What was the effectiveness of CRDP and its use of CDEPs for preventing and/or reducing the severity of mental health conditions in its priority populations?

CRDP participant outcomes support CDEP effectiveness

- **CRDP made mental health services more accessible and improved mental health** in unserved, underserved, and inappropriately served communities.
- Statistical modeling of CRDP participant outcomes show that the positive mental health findings are robust and **support the overall efficacy of CDEPs as a mental health PEI strategy.**
- **Culturally grounded** technical assistance was provided to support CDEP implementation, evaluation, and organizational capacity building.

SWE RQ2: How cost-effective was the CDEP strategy and what was the return on investment for the initiative? What was the business case for CRDP Phase 2?

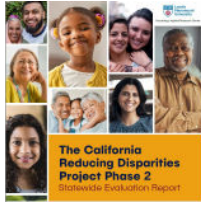
CRDP is cost effective

- The CRDP Phase 2 business case found that **for every taxpayer \$ invested in CRDP, there was an estimated return of \$5.**
- The estimated net financial benefit to the state **exceeded \$450 MD.**
- The business case showed that **prevention and early intervention matter.**

SWE RQ3: To what extent were CDEPs validated and what were the evaluation frameworks developed and used for CDEPs?

- IPP Local Evaluation findings highlighted culturally-informed outcomes that extend beyond standard mental health measures, **supporting CDEP effectiveness.**

ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES



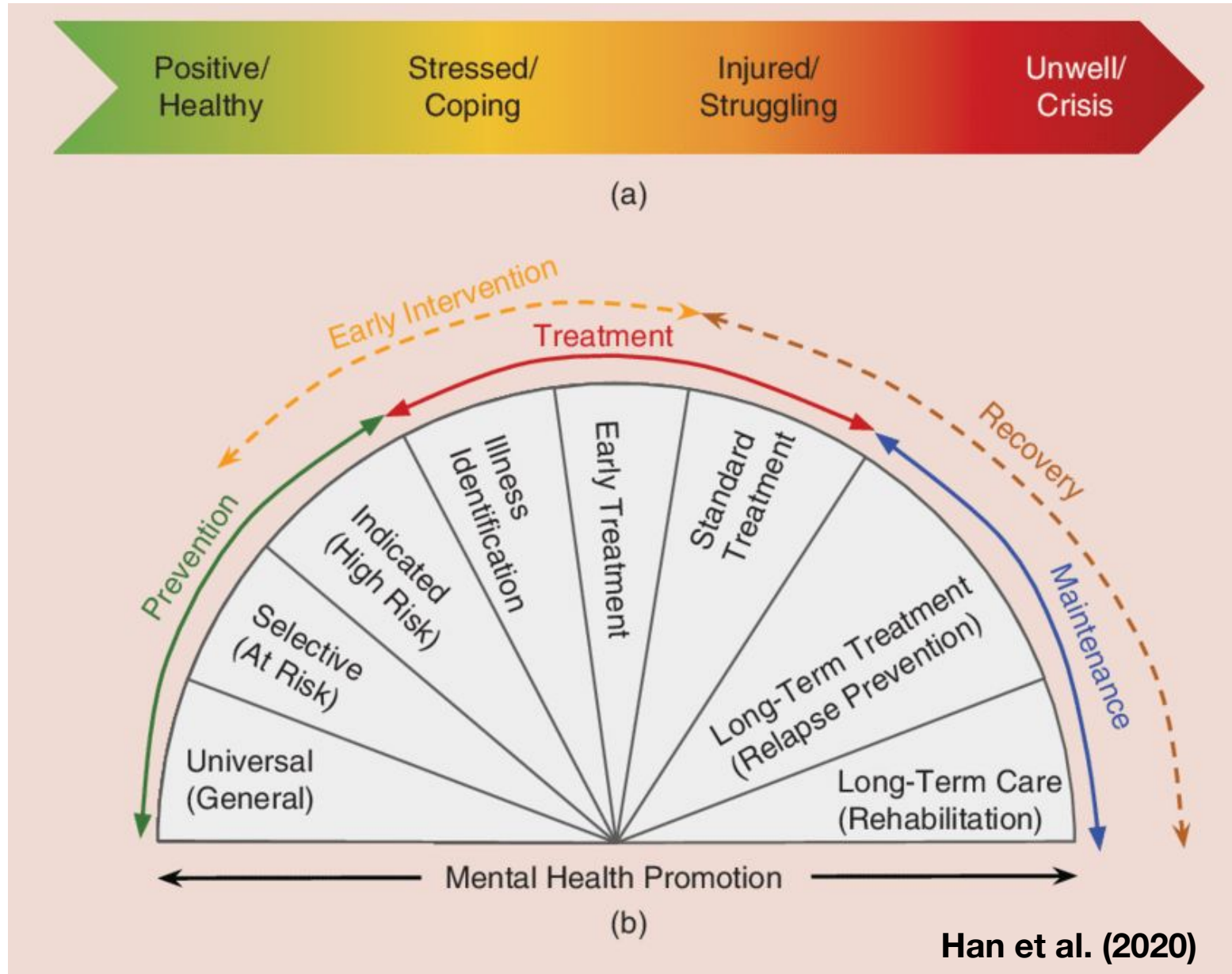
Key Findings from the CRDP Phase 2 Statewide Evaluation Report

How did CDEPs contribute to mental health access (availability, utilization, quality)?

Where do CDEPs fall in the PEI mental health spectrum?

What does the data reveal about the mental health status and needs of individuals served by the CDEPs at baseline?

PEI in the Mental Health Spectrum



ADULTS: 18+ Years (N=2,895; 22 IPPs)

SO

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

- 83% straight or heterosexual
- 17% LGBTQ+

GI

GENDER IDENTITY

- 62% woman/female (2% transfeminine)
- 27% man/male (2% transmasculine)
- 6% genderqueer/non-binary
- 2% questioning/unsure

R

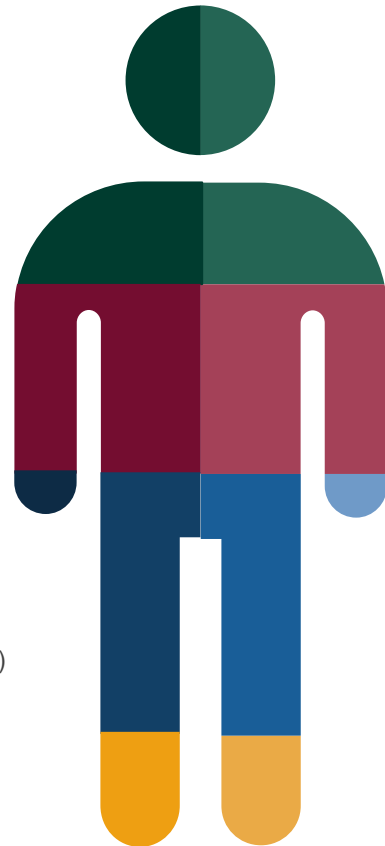
RACE

- 16% Black (2% multi-race)
- 32% Asian American (1% multi-race)
- 33% Latinx (4% multi-race)
- 13% Amer. Indian/Alaska Nat (3% multi-race)
- 2% Nat. Hawaiian/Pac. Islander (1% multi-race)
- 10% White (4% multi-race)

A

AGE

- 23% were 18-29 years old
- 39% were 30-49 years old
- 38% were 50 plus years old



ADOLESCENTS: 12-24 Years (N=659; 16 IPPs)

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

- 71% straight or heterosexual
- 29% LGBTQ+

GENDER IDENTITY

- 46% woman/female (1% transfeminine)
- 38% man/male (4% transmasculine)
- 6% genderqueer/non-binary
- 2% questioning/unsure

RACE

- 28% Black (6% multi-race)
- 15% Asian American (3% multi-race)
- 39% Latinx (10% multi-race)
- 23% Amer. Indian/Alaska Nat (10% multi-race)
- 1% Nat. Hawaiian/Pac. Islander (<1% multi-race)
- 15% White (8% multi-race)

AGE

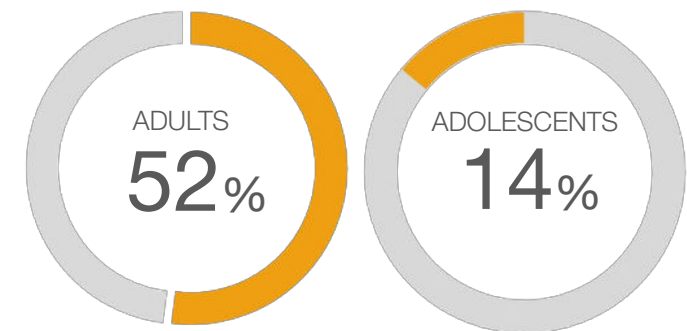
- 33% were 12-14 years old
- 43% were 15-16 years old
- 18% were 17-18 years old
- 6% were 19-24 years old

IMMIGRANT/REFUGEE STATUS



LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT

"NOT AT ALL" TO "SOMEWHAT"



ADULT and ADOLESCENT Mental Health Access At-A-Glance

Data period: 06/2018 - 06/2021



CRDP-wide findings suggest that the CDEPs provided services to ADULTS in the five priority populations who presented with vulnerabilities and risk factors at baseline (i.e., prior to receiving CDEP services).



The Kessler-6 (K6) is a brief screening scale for non-specific psychological distress in adults (Kessler et al., 2002) and has been shown to be strongly predictive of adult serious mental illness (SMI; Kessler et al., 2003, 2010).

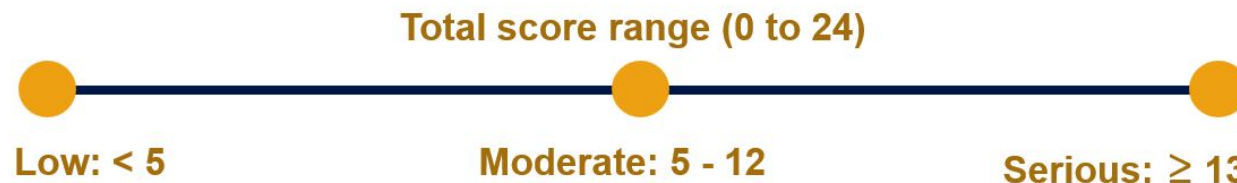
SWE CDEP Questionnaire: The next questions are about how you have been feeling during the past 30 days. *About how often during the past 30 days did you feel ...*

Six items:

- Feeling *nervous*
- Feeling *hopeless*
- Feeling *restless/fidgety*
- Feeling *so depressed that nothing can cheer you up*
- Feeling *that everything was an effort*
- Feeling *worthless*

Response categories:

- None of the time (0)
- A little of the time (1)
- Some of the time (2)
- Most of the time (3)
- All of the time (4)



K6 scores:

- 13-24 have probable SMI
- 0-12 probably do not have SMI (Kessler et al., 2003)

% of K6 scores ≥13 in general population:

- 3.4% to 8.5% in the U.S. (Kessler et al., 1996; Weissman et al., 2015)
- 8.5% in California (Grant et al., 2011)

ADULT and ADOLESCENT Mental Health Access At-A-Glance

Data period: 06/2018 - 06/2021

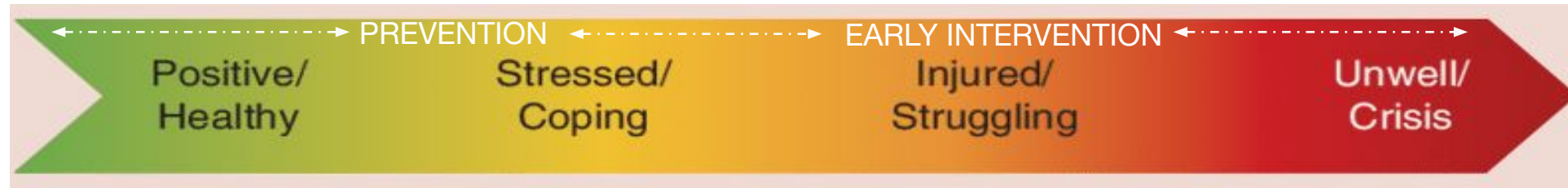


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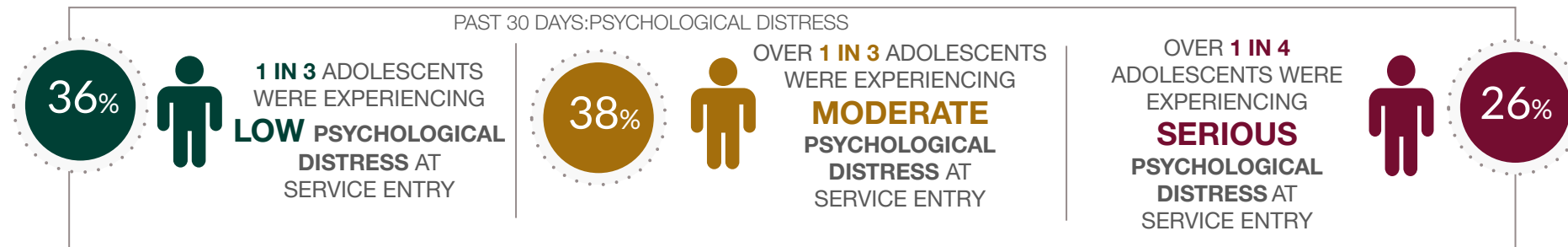


Source: CDEP participant questionnaire

ADULTS

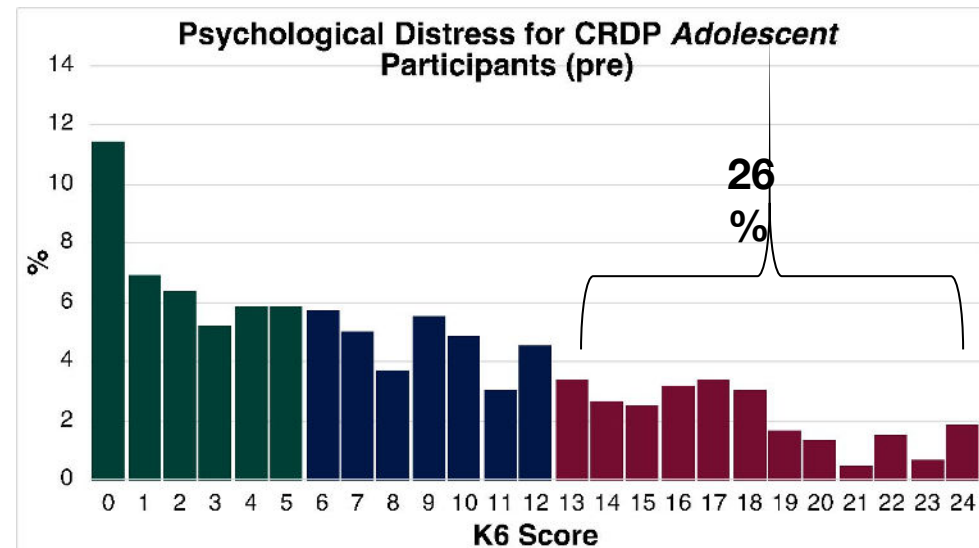
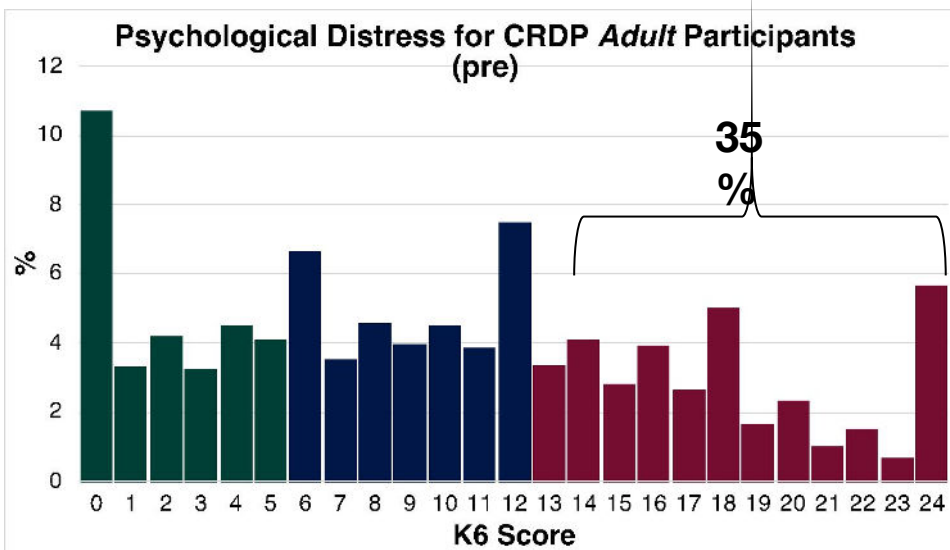


ADOLESCENTS



- CRDP **adults** and **adolescents** served by the CDEPs were not randomly sampled from the general population.
 - Many had a mental health need in the year prior, some had an unmet mental health need, and all were seeking some type of service, support, or resource from the CDEPs.
- For context:
 - **1 in 5 (20%)** U.S. adults and youth (13-18) experience mental illness (MI) each year.
 - **1 in 20 (5%)** U.S. adults experience serious mental illness (SMI) each year.
 - **About 1 in 2 (52%)** who received treatment met criteria for a past-year DSM-IV disorder and an additional 13% for other indicators of need (multiple subthreshold disorders, recent stressors or suicidal behaviors).

While we don't have enough information to distinguish mental health problems or illness for those who have serious distress, the data suggests **CDEPs are serving individuals who are unserved and underserved.**

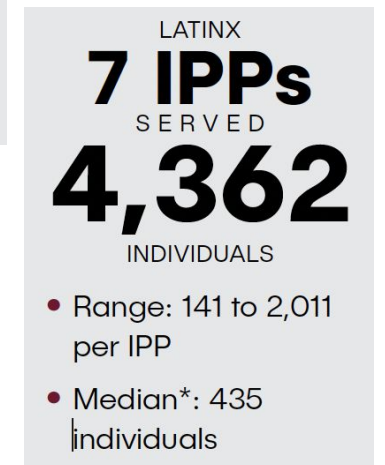
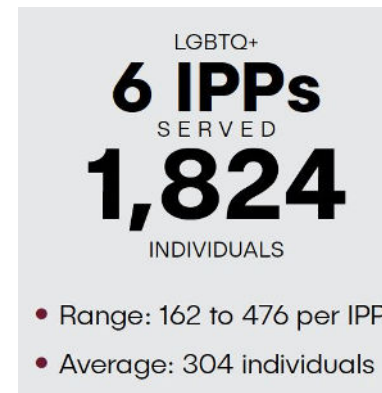
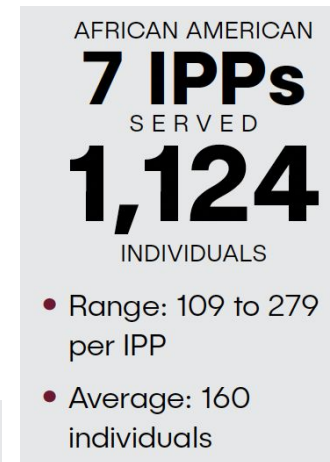
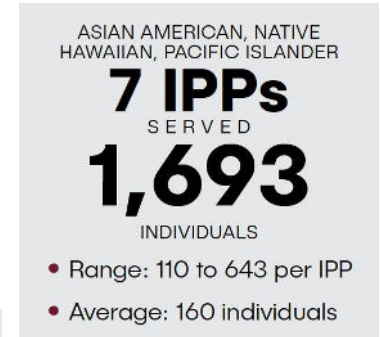
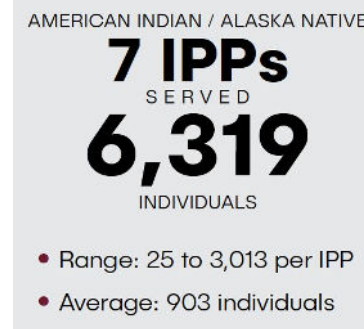


Mental Health Access Outcomes At-A-Glance

Data period: 05/2017 - 04/2021



CRDP-wide findings suggest that CDEPs increased mental health service utilization for their communities' adults, adolescents, & children indirectly through their referral system or through their direct services.



Central Valley Culturally Responsive Service Delivery



“Each morning of each week when we implement our activities, we welcome our participants with traditional light food, like rice porridge, cupcakes, soups, to warm up their souls. Then depending on the theme of the month, before each session we will also include traditional spiritual activities like traditional mantras and other cultural activities like soul calling/blessing string tying and prayers to help empower participants and bring them to the ‘here and now’ moment.”

-AANHPI Hub CDEP

“I felt that I had a dark life – like a pigeon in a bird cage when I first came here. Now my dreams are coming true and I can be more honest and see the world being much brighter now.”

-AANHPI Hub CDEP Participant

Mental Health Access Outcomes At-A-Glance

Data period: 05/2017 - 04/2021

CRDP-wide findings suggest that CDEPs increased mental health service availability for their communities' adults, adolescents, & children indirectly through their referral system or through their direct services.




24 IPPs from 5 hubs provided
 
17,599 unique individuals
 
1+ referrals (total of 21,902)

MENTAL HEALTH	n=6,439 Referrals	24 IPPs
Top Sub-Types	# Referrals	# IPPs
Counseling, Therapy, Wellness	5,247	24
Substance Abuse	416	20
Sexual Assault	282	15
Psychiatric Care	229	9
Domestic Violence	220	13

BASIC NEEDS	n=4,775 Referrals	20 IPPs
Top Sub-Types	# Referrals	# IPPs
Food Assistance	2,070	17
Financial Assistance	922	14
Housing, Rent, Utilities	869	17
Transportation	367	13
Clothing and Furniture Assistance	339	8

HEALTH	n=4,392 Referrals	18 IPPs
Top Sub-Types	# Referrals	# IPPs
Primary Health Care	2,691	17
Nutrition	482	4
COVID-Related Health Supports	379	4
Dental/ Optometry/ Prescription	356	8
Medical Benefits and Insurance	140	5
Illness Specific (HIV/AIDS, dialysis)	77	4
Transgender Healthcare	49	1

PERSONAL GROWTH	n=2,188 Referrals	15 IPPs
Top Sub-Types	# Referrals	# IPPs
Social/Cultural Enrichment Programs	1,365	11
Support/ Mentoring	326	3
Faith-Based/ Spiritual Services	230	7
Other (e.g., entrepreneurial training, police athletic league)	136	4
Volunteer Services	120	9

LEGAL ADVOCACY	n=1,707 Referrals	19 IPPs
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EDUCATION	n=537 Referrals	20 IPPs
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EMPLOYMENT CAREER (job training, skills)	n=507 Referrals	13 IPPs
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PARENTING CHILD CARE	n=141 Referrals	7 IPPs
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SPECIALTY CARE	n=73 Referrals	9 IPPs
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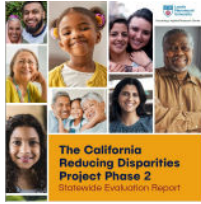
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Or use QR code

MENTAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENTS



Key Findings from the CRDP Phase 2 Statewide Evaluation Report

Did CDEPs prevent the development of mental illness and/or promote positive wellbeing?

Did CDEPs reduce mental health risks for people with early signs of mental illness?

- Cultural Protective Factor 1: Importance of Culture to Provide Strength, Good Feelings, Connection to Traditions
- Cultural Protective Factor 2: Balanced in Mind/Body/Spirit and Connected to Culture
- Social Isolation Risk Factor: Feelings of Marginalization and Isolation
- Sheehan Disability Scale: Psychological Functioning at Home, Work, Family and Friends
- Kessler 6: Psychological Distress

PARC-designed

Widely-used
(e.g., CHIS)

SWE CDEP Questionnaire: The next questions are about how you have been feeling during the past 30 days. *About how often during the past 30 days did you feel ...*

Six items:

- Feeling *nervous*
- Feeling *hopeless*
- Feeling *restless/fidgety*
- Feeling *so depressed that nothing can cheer you up*
- Feeling *that everything was an effort*
- Feeling *worthless*

Response categories:

- None of the time (0)
- A little of the time (1)
- Some of the time (2)
- Most of the time (3)
- All of the time (4)

Total score range (0 to 24)



Low: < 5



Moderate: 5 - 12



Serious: ≥ 13

Changes in psychological distress for *adult* participants



Strong evidence emerges supporting CDEP prevention and early intervention effectiveness among a sample of adult participants. Many maintained lower levels of distress or decreased their level of distress by the end of services.



ADULT (N=1,773): PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS (Kessler-6) BY THE NUMBERS



Among a sample of **CDEP-Served Adults** who had **"moderate"** (K6=5 to 12) psychological distress at pre-CDEP intervention:

- **4 in 10** had less distress at post-test, while **5 in 10** maintained at the same state at post-test.



Key takeaway

89%

Improved or stayed the same, providing strong evidence that CDEP **prevention AND early intervention** efforts prevent some adults from developing more serious symptoms.

Changes in psychological distress for *youth* participants



Strong evidence emerges supporting CDEP prevention and early intervention effectiveness among a sample of youth participants. Many maintained lower levels of distress or decreased their level of distress by the end of services.



YOUTH (N=317): PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS (Kessler-6) BY THE NUMBERS



Among a sample of **CDEP-Served YOUTH** who had "**none**" or "**mild**" (K6=5 or lower) psychological distress at pre-CDEP intervention::

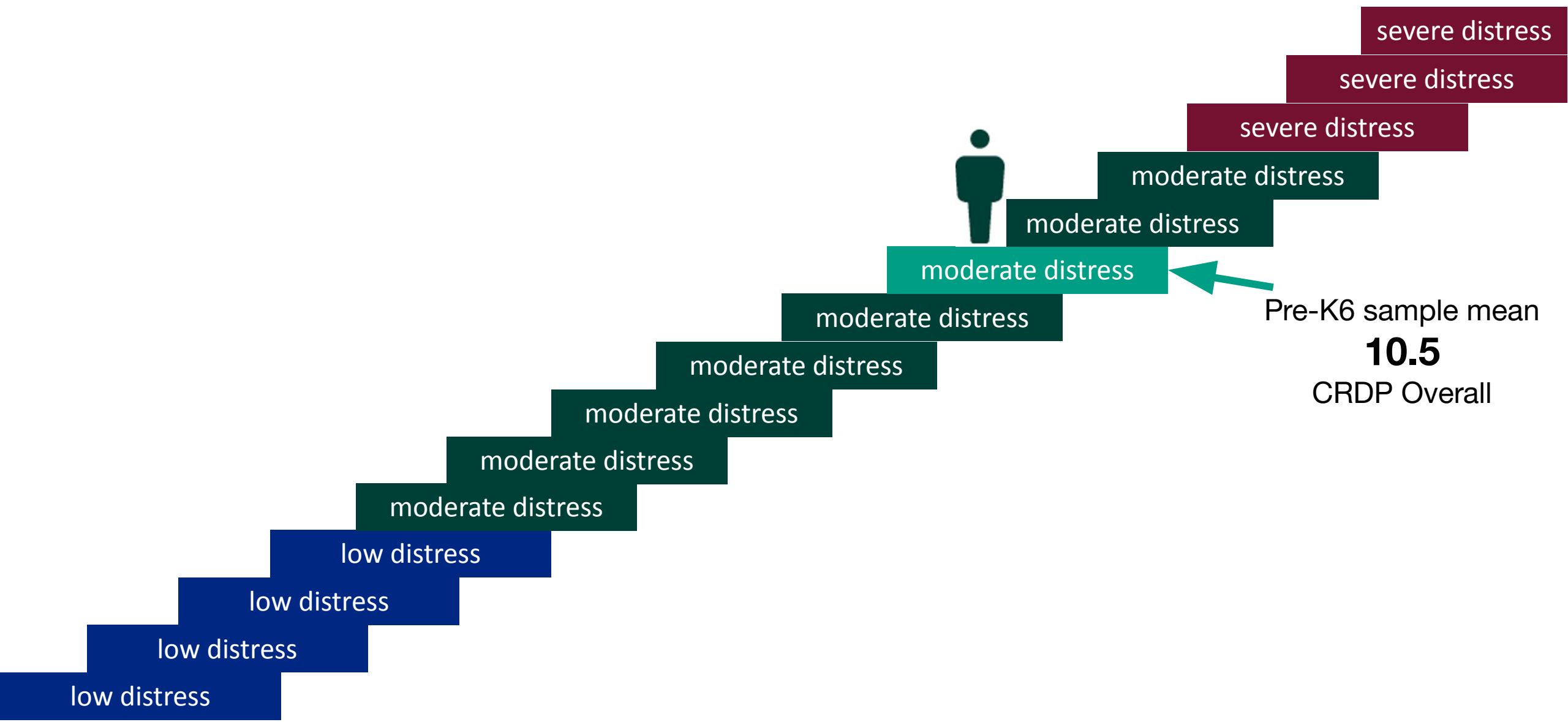
- Nearly **7 in 10** maintained none or a mild state of distress at post-test.

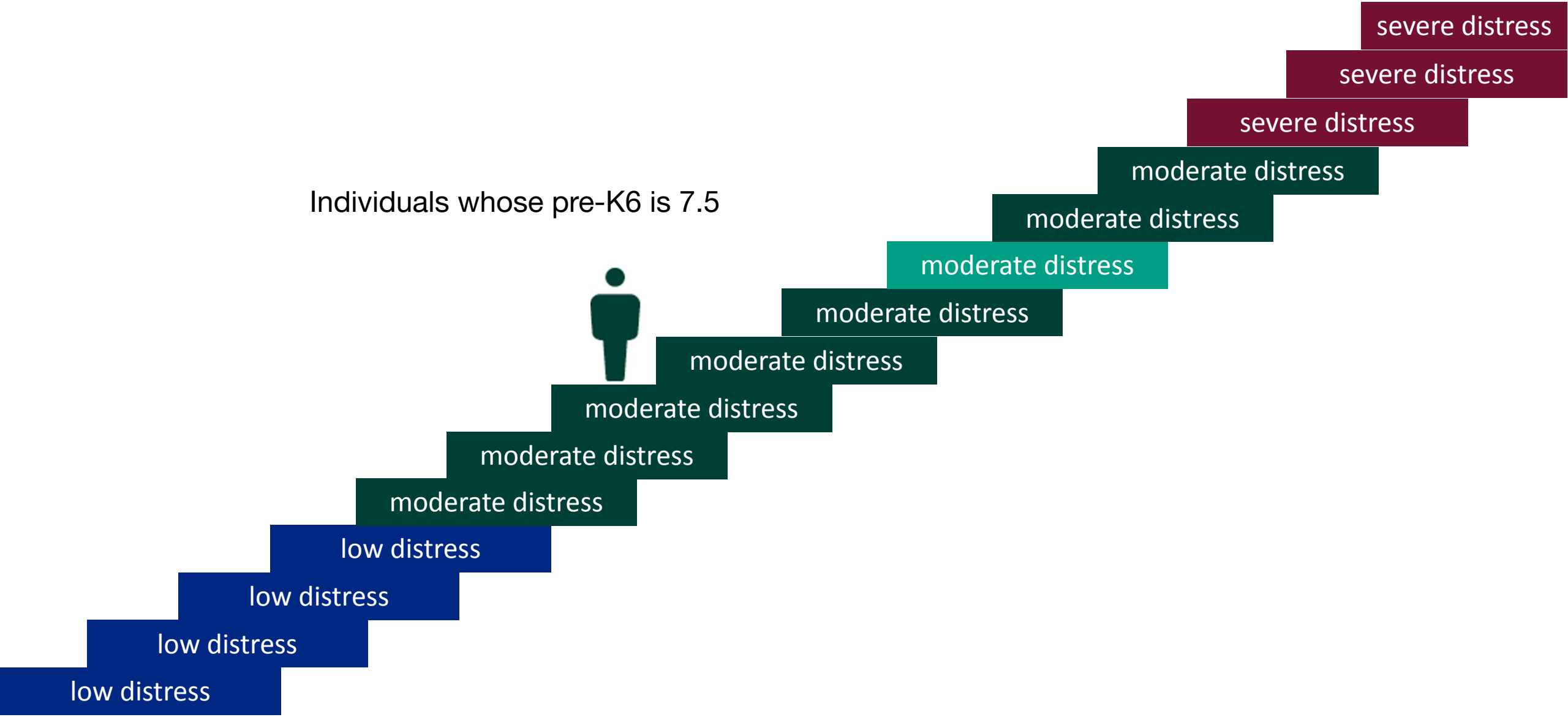


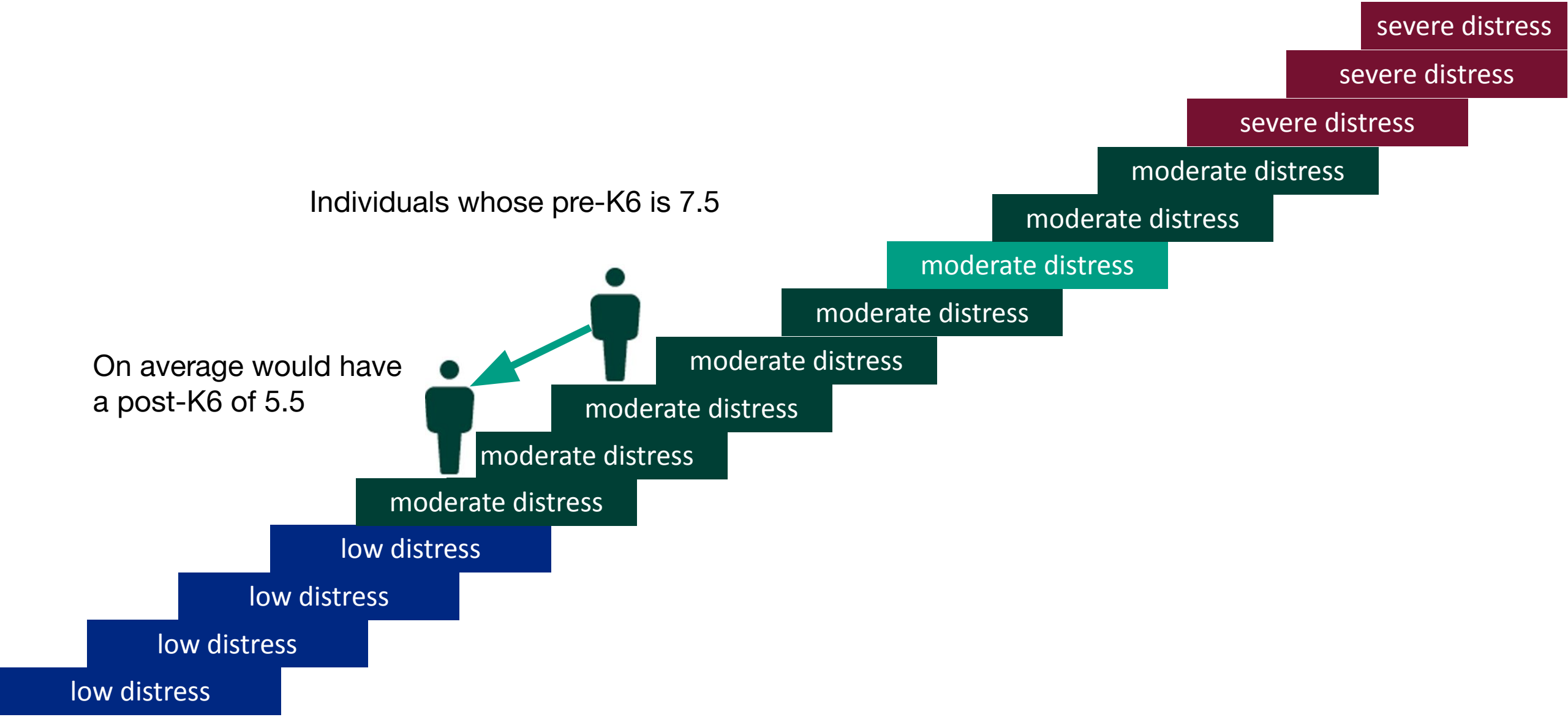
Key takeaway

67%

Stayed the same, providing strong evidence that CDEP **prevention** efforts work for many young people.







Adult psychological distress (K6) dynamics

Pre-K6 of 14 indicative
of **severe distress**



severe distress

severe distress

severe distress

moderate distress

moderate distress

moderate distress

moderate distress

moderate distress

moderate distress

moderate distress

moderate distress

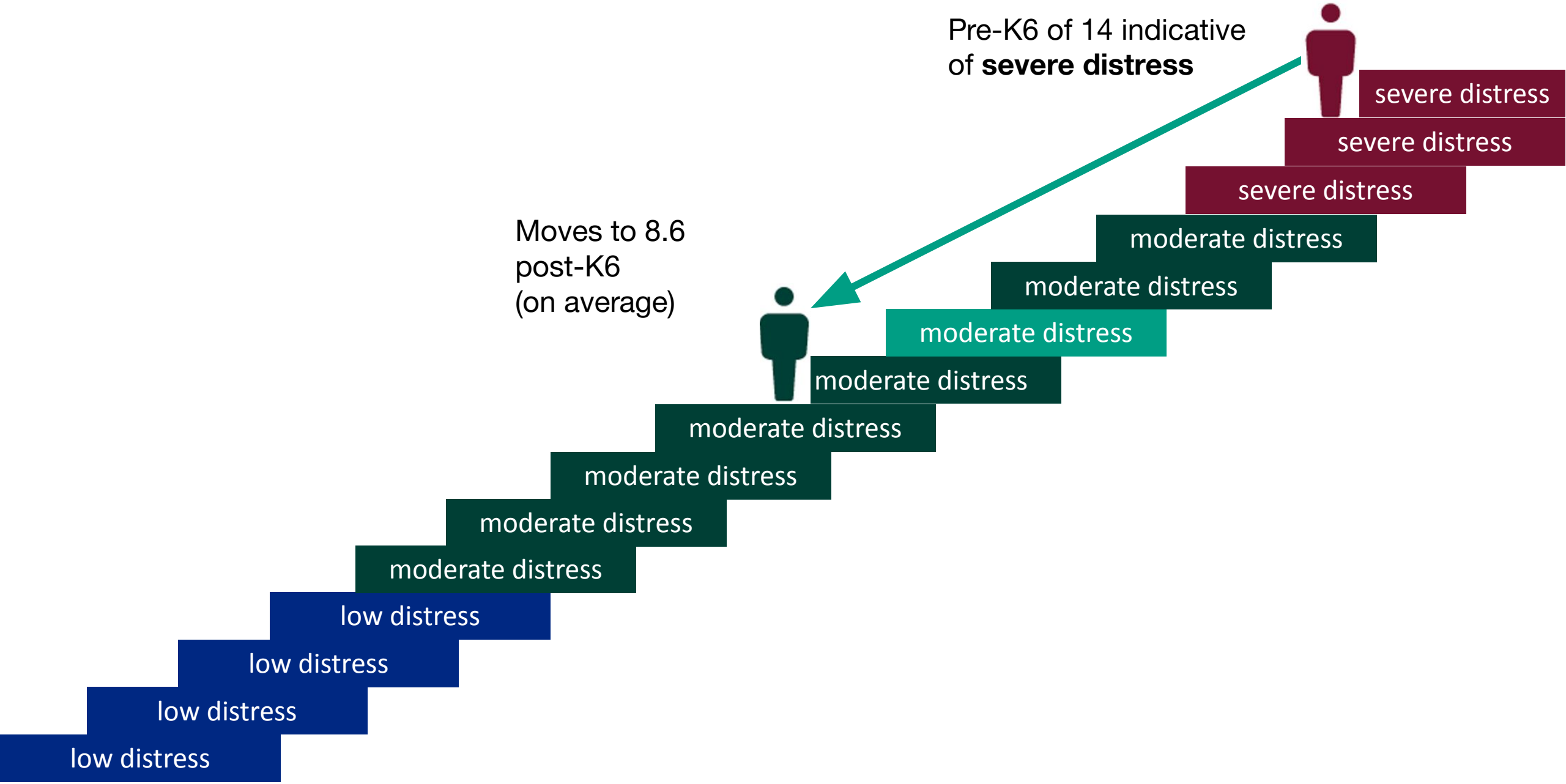
low distress

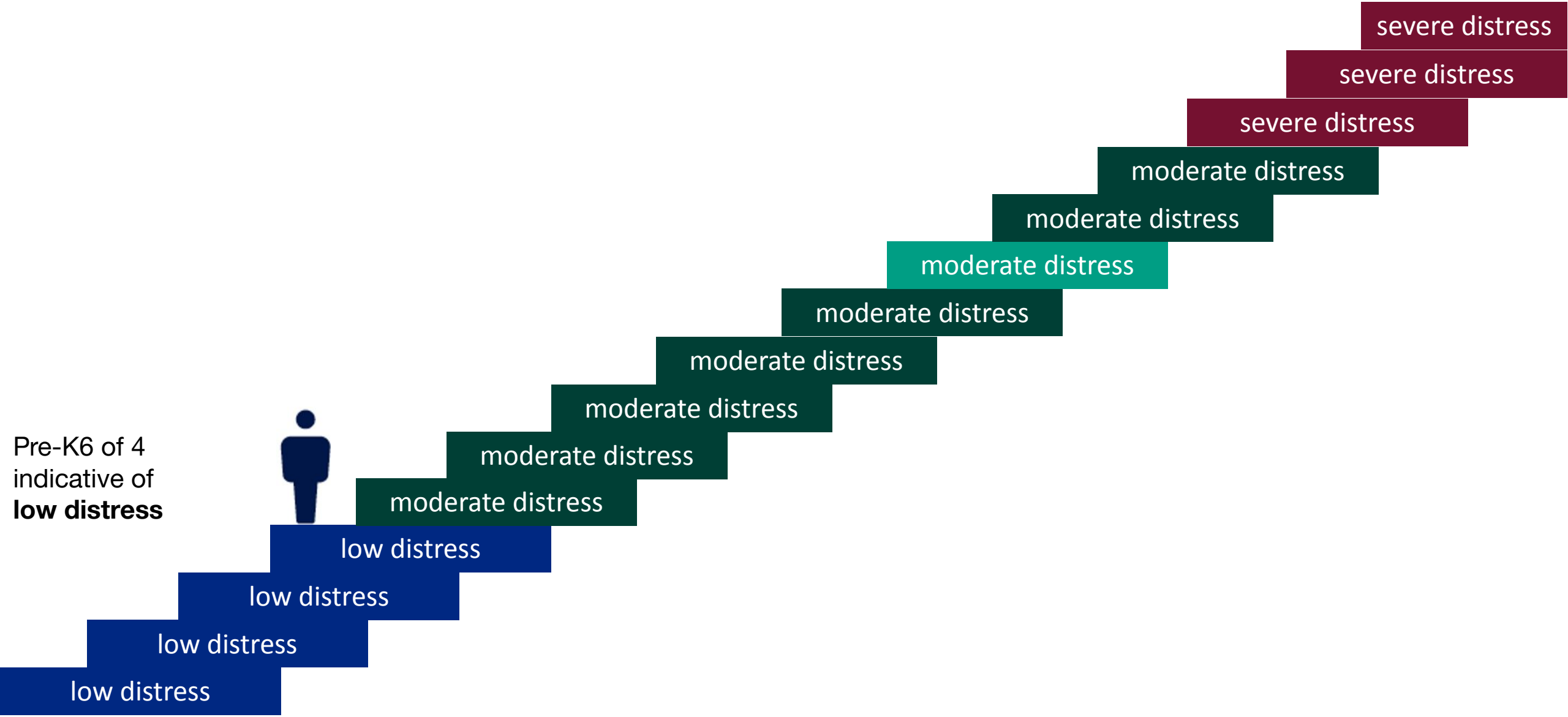
low distress

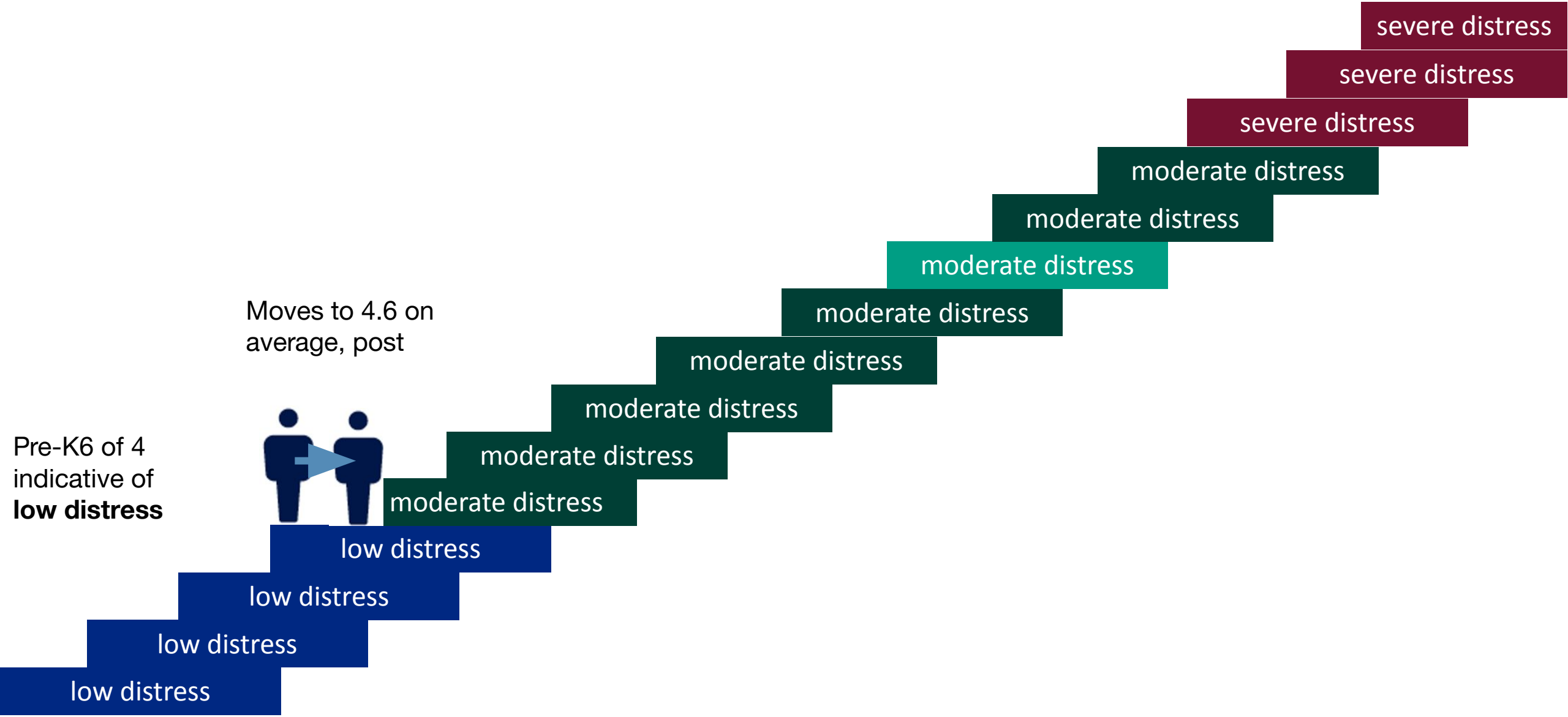
low distress

low distress

Adult psychological distress (K6) dynamics





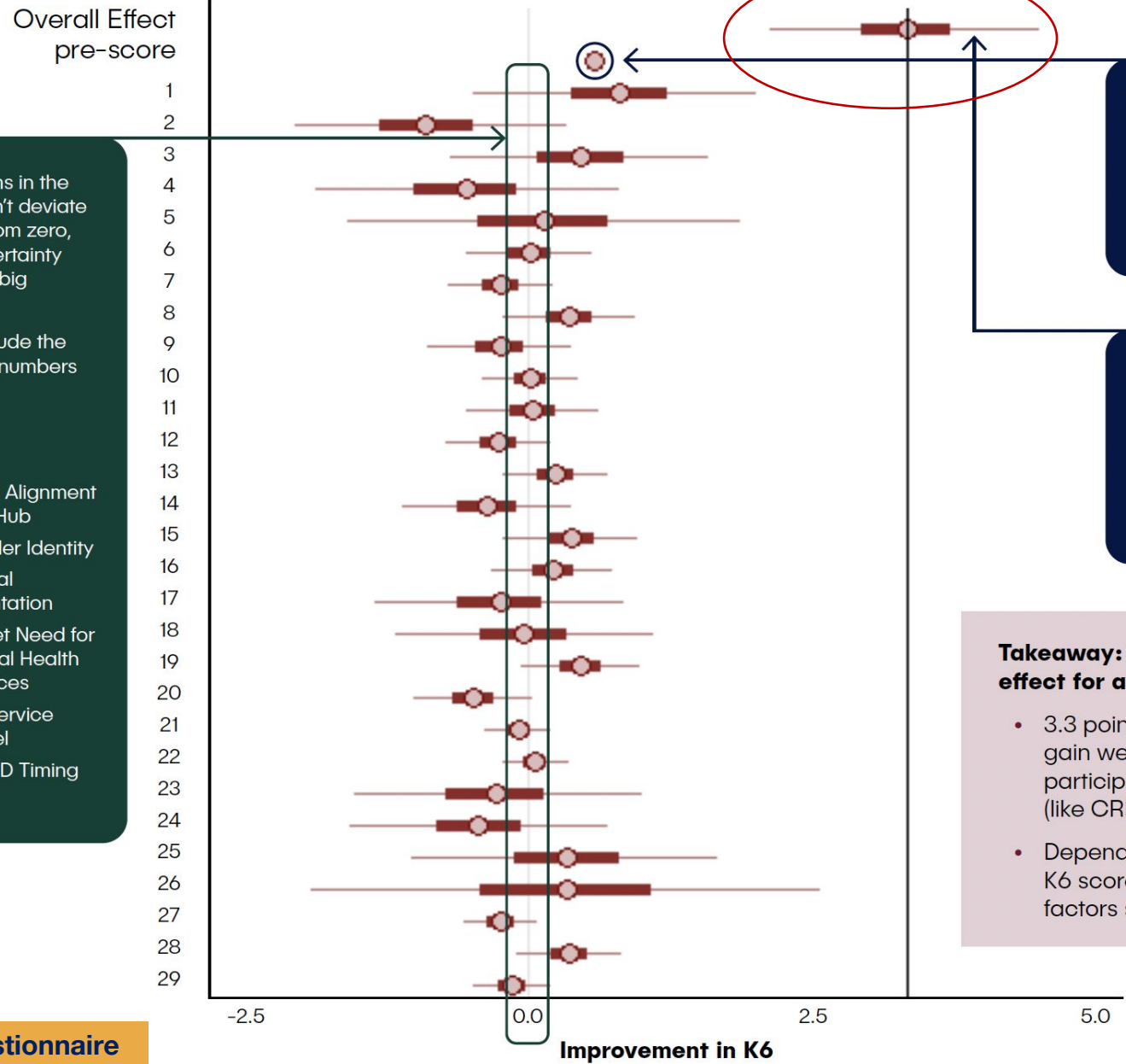




Many terms in the model don't deviate very far from zero, while uncertainty levels are big for some.

Terms include the following (numbers 1-29):

- Hub
- Age
- Race Alignment with Hub
- Gender Identity
- Sexual Orientation
- Unmet Need for Mental Health Services
- IPP Service Model
- COVID Timing
- IPP



Relative Deviations from Sample's K6 Mean

- Adults 1 point above the mean would likely see about an additional 0.6 point K6 improvement

Overall Adult K6 improvement

- Approximate: +3.3 points
- Thick bar: approximately +/- 1/2 pts (50%)
- Thin bar: approximately +/- 1.2 pts (95%)

Takeaway: The K6 improvement effect for adults is real.

- 3.3 points is the average overall gain we'd expect from adult participants (like CRDP's) of CDEPs (like CRDP's).
- Depends mostly on pre intervention K6 score and depends a little bit on factors such as hub, age, race, etc.

These findings indicate the importance of mental health prevention services that help youth remain steady over time.



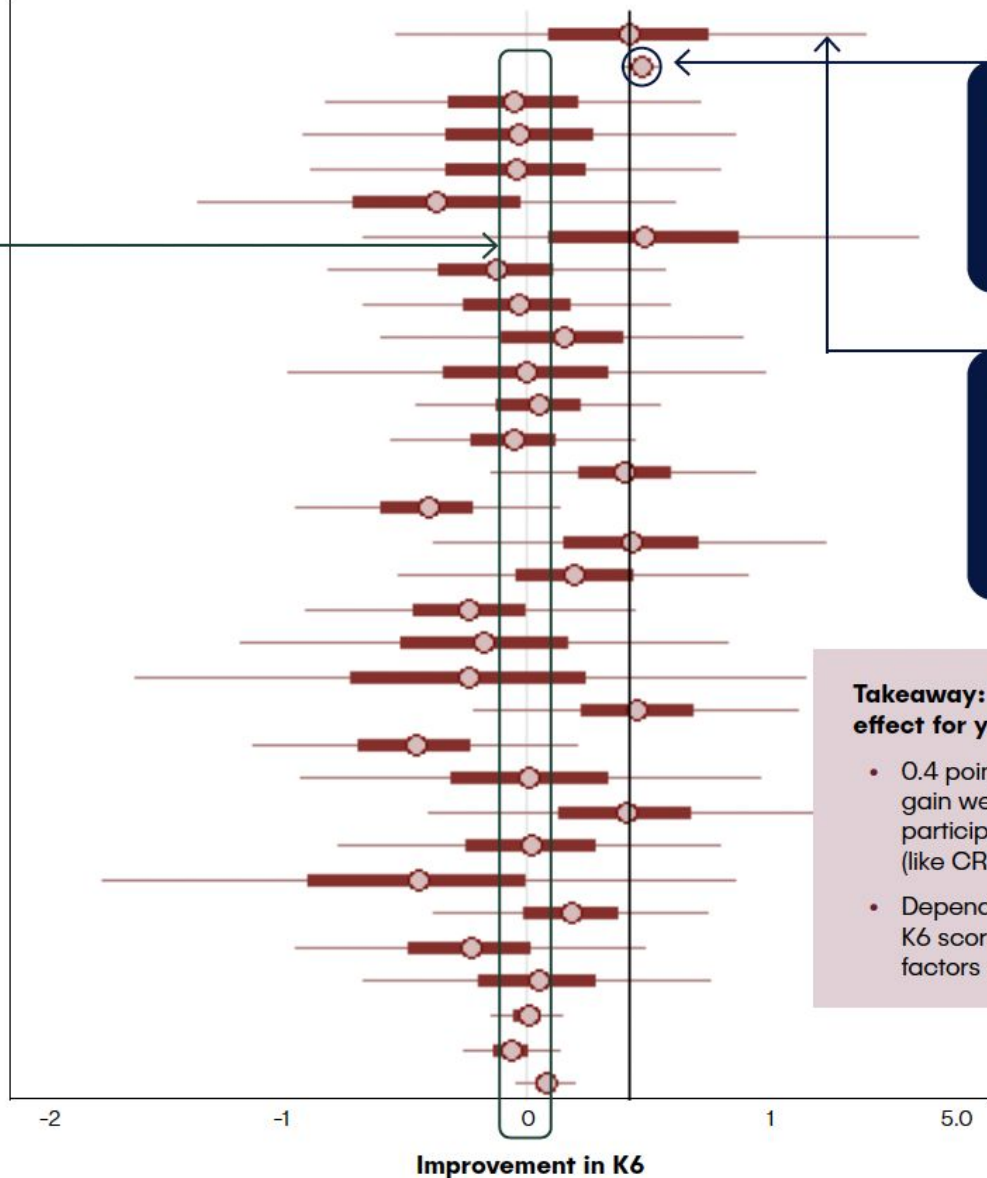
Overall Effect
pre-score

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
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- 13
- 14
- 15
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- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30

Many terms in the model don't deviate very far from zero; while uncertainty levels are big for some.

Terms (1-30) include the following (see 1-29):

- Hub
- Age
- Race Alignment with Hub
- Gender Identity
- Sexual Orientation
- Unmet Need for Mental Health Services
- IPP Service Model
- COVID Timing
- IPP



Relative Deviations from Youth Sample's K6 Mean

- People 1 point above the mean would likely see about an additional 0.6 point K6 improvement

Overall Youth K6 Improvement

- Approximate: 0.4 points
- Thick bar: approximately +/- 0.33 pts (50%)
- Thin bar: approximately +/- 1 pt (95%)

Takeaway: The K6 improvement effect for youth is real.

- 0.4 points is the average overall gain we'd expect from youth participants (like CRDP's) of CDEPs (like CRDP's).
- Depends mostly on pre intervention K6 score and depends a little bit on factors such as hub, age, race, etc.

Central Valley Culturally Responsive Service Delivery



“...on the topic of ‘what broke our Indian world apart?’ and ‘what can bring it together?’ helped us untangle intergenerational trauma and the impact it has on our people...Some covered alcohol and drug dependence, traditional uses of tobacco, importance of clean land and water, how colonization has impacted down to the way we eat, etc. There were also cultural teachings around the ribbon skirt [at the water walk], elders brought additional skirts so that young girls can present themselves to the earth and ceremony in a good way. Many girls were seen pulling their skirts down to be in touch with the earth as a means to generate connection with the woman as a divine being and the earth. Many young girls and boys learned traditional songs and were found singing them throughout arts and crafts time.”-AI/AN Hub CDEP

"I really like finding more about myself and the cultural path that is really like opening up for me."
-AI/AN Hub CDEP Participant

Join the reflection session

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Enter the code

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Or use QR code

SYSTEMS CHANGE EFFORTS

Systems change efforts

Source: IPP semi-annual reports



In collaboration with their communities, IPPs harnessed their collective power to champion solutions for addressing mental health inequities across multiple societal levels.



Data period: 05/2017 - 04/2021



Environmental
Changes in spaces where people live, work, and play

7 IPPs
10 changes



Systems
Changes in organizational or institutional processes

15 IPPs
33 changes



Policy
Information and education to help inform the development of more equitable laws, regulations, and rules

8 IPPs
12 changes



21 IPPs contributed to 55 environmental, systems, and policy changes.

Central Valley



Latinx Hub CDEP Accomplishment:

One IPP worked with several schools to change their approaches to discipline to be supportive rather than punitive.

“Honestly, when I came, I didn't like it. I just wanted to go back to my home school, but then I started talking. I met [my therapist] and other teachers that saw me as a bright student, and they even told me. Ever since, from the first day I came to this day now, I have no suspensions here. No suspensions, no referrals, or anything.”

-Latinx Hub CDEP Participant

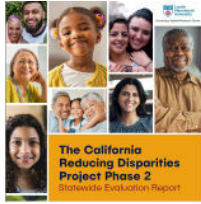
LGBTQ+ Hub CDEP Accomplishment:

IPP trained several school district employees and teachers on gender inclusivity in consultation with superintendent. This resulted in changes in the student information system and the library collection to be gender inclusive. In one district, despite backlash from some parents on gender inclusive sex education, the schools continued to facilitate dialogues with the community with youth leaders leading a panel to discuss their views.

BUSINESS CASE: COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF CRDP PHASE 2

Rather than what does all of this COST.....

The question that should be asked is, how much does all of this SAVE?



Key Findings from the CRDP Phase 2 Statewide Evaluation Report

**What matters most? Prevention or early
intervention?**

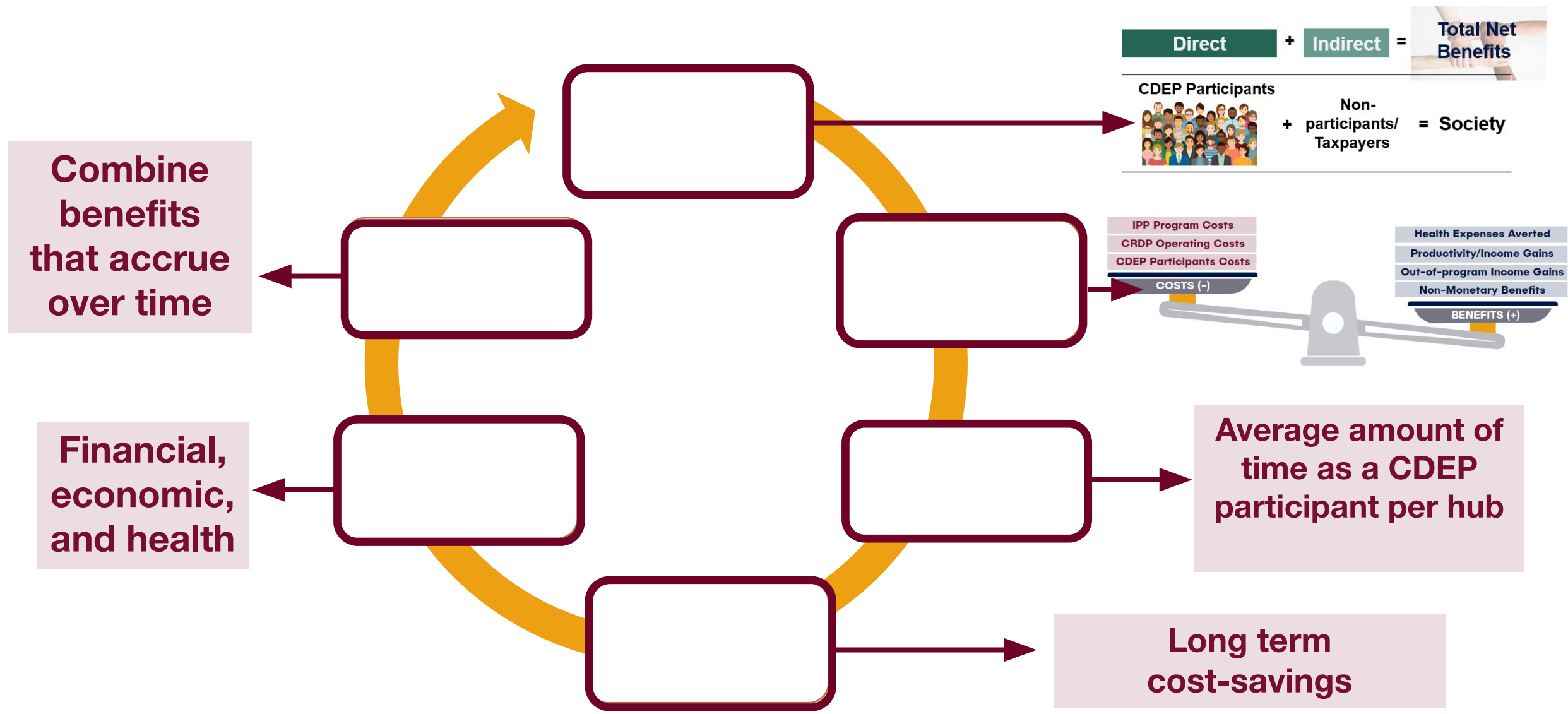
A Cost-Benefit Analysis is a systematic process for identifying, quantifying, and comparing expected benefits and costs of an action, investment, or policy (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2023)

- **CRDP's CBA includes health and non-health outcomes**

Advantages of CRDP's CBA

- Measures/monetizes CDEP-related social benefits
- Provides a useful benchmark from which to evaluate and compare potential PEI investments
- **Used to calculate CRDP's return on investment (ROI)**

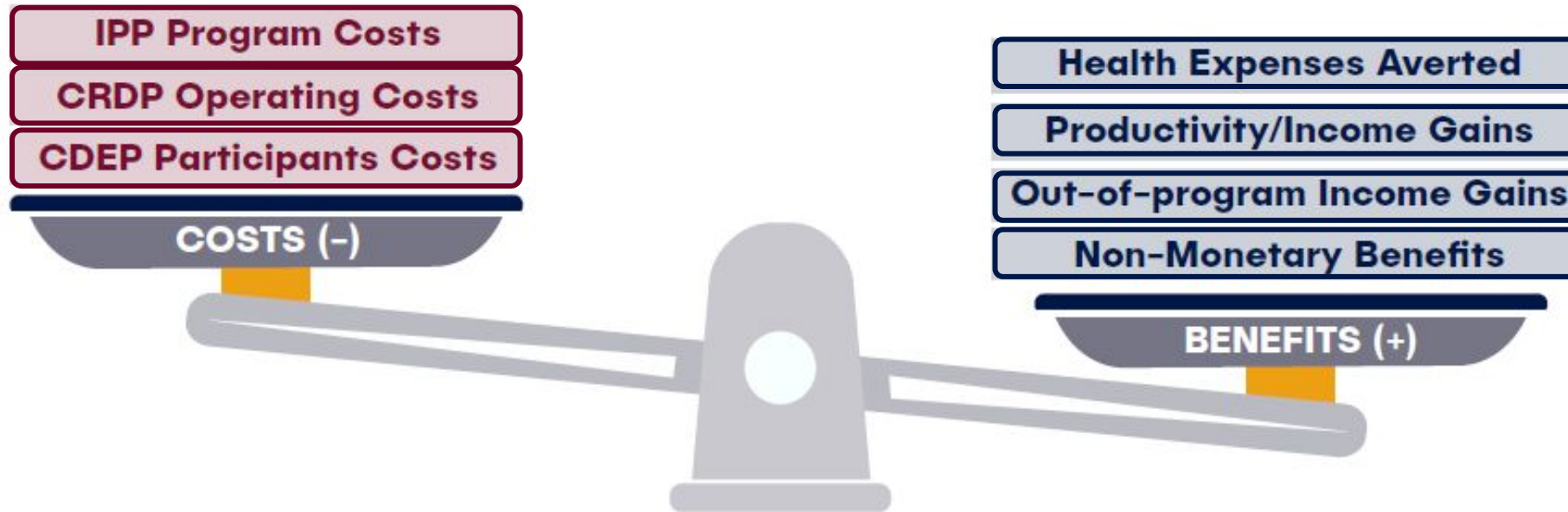
What steps did we follow for CRDP's CBA?



Costs and Benefits Considered for CRDP

- CDEP participants' travel costs
- CDEP participants' reduction in leisure

- Lower suicide rates
- Reduced recidivism
- Cultural connectedness



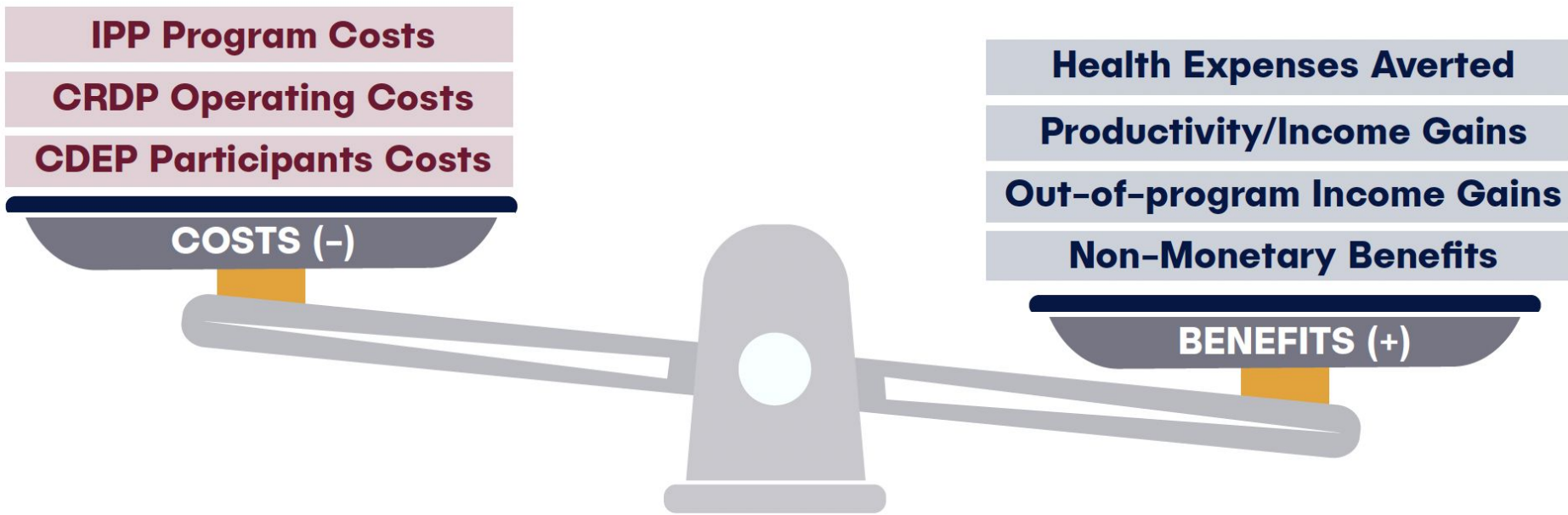
OHE budget

IPP local evaluation reports

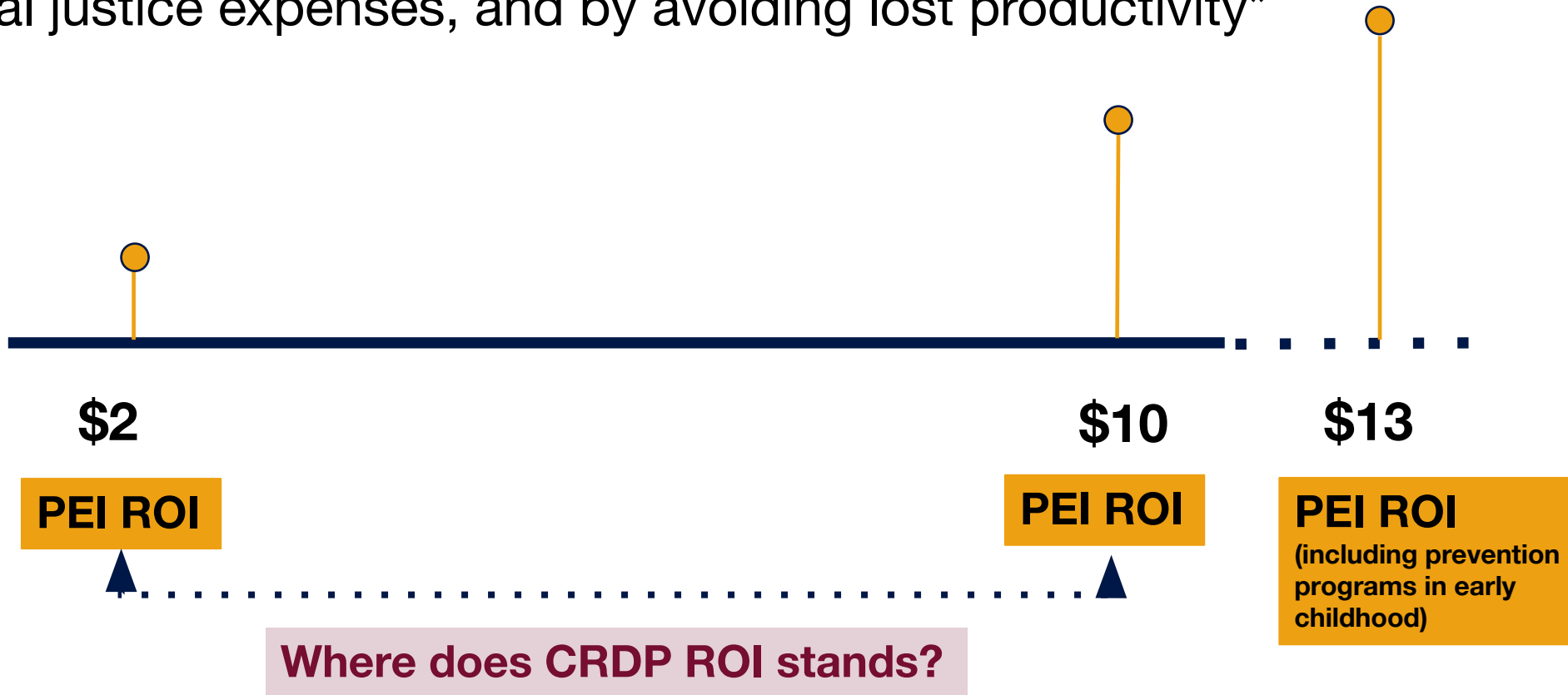
IPP semi-annual reports

CDEP SWE participant questionnaire
(no health expenditure data)

National medical expenditure panel data
(restricted version with links to NHIS accessed through
a U.S. Census Federal Research facility)

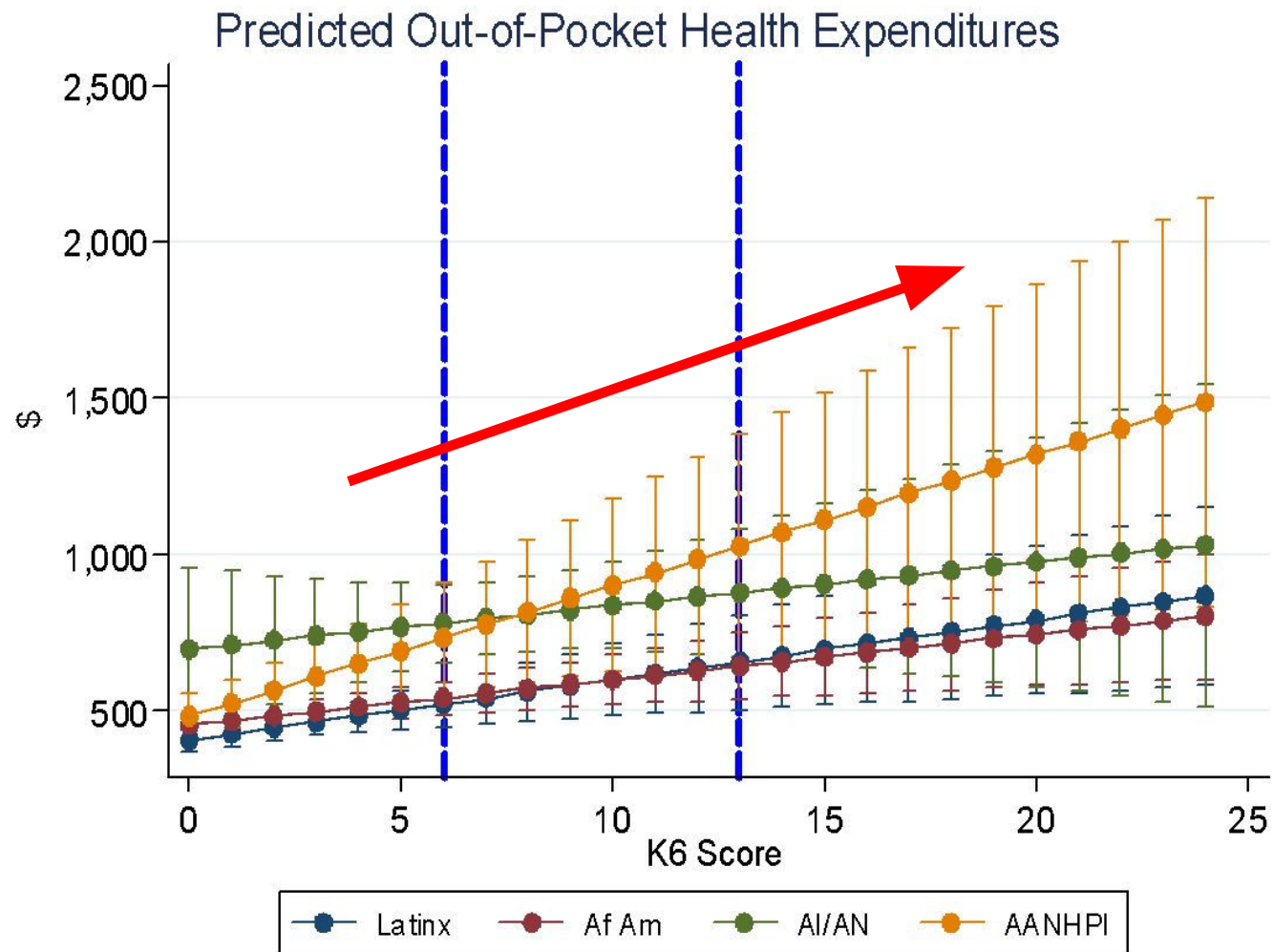


The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine found that for every dollar invested in PEI, society saves \$2 to \$10 in health care costs, criminal justice expenses, and by avoiding lost productivity*



*Calculations from 2009 described in the MHSOAC “2022 Well and Thriving Prevention and Early Intervention in California Report”

Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) Data for 2017-2019



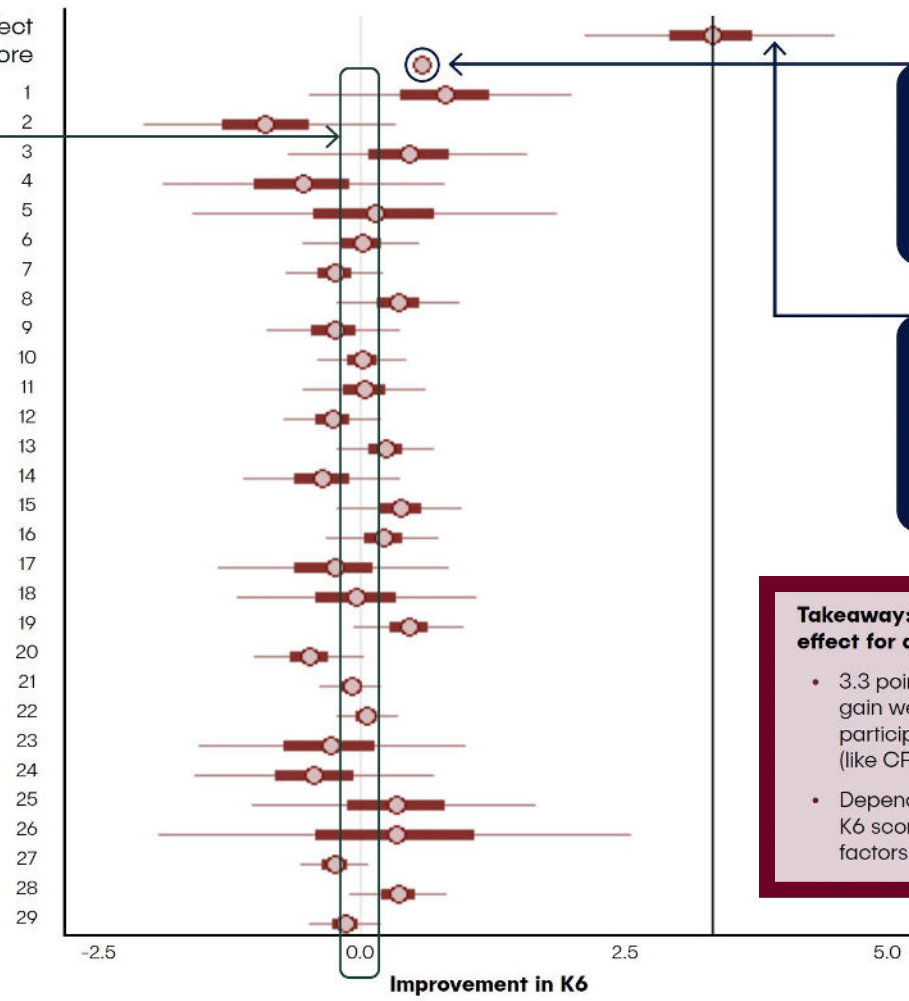
Positive relationship between MEPS K6 scores and out-of-pocket health expenditures

- confirms findings previously outlined in the health literature (Dismuke et al, 2011; Pirraglia et al., 2011)

Many terms in the model don't deviate very far from zero, while uncertainty levels are big for some.

Terms include the following (numbers 1-29):

- Hub
- Age
- Race Alignment with Hub
- Gender Identity
- Sexual Orientation
- Unmet Need for Mental Health Services
- IPP Service Model
- COVID Timing
- IPP



Relative Deviations from Sample's K6 Mean

- Adults 1 point above the mean would likely see about an additional 0.6 point K6 improvement

Overall Adult K6 improvement

- Approximate: +3.3 points
- Thick bar: approximately +/- 1/2 pts (50%)
- Thin bar: approximately +/- 1.2 pts (95%)

Takeaway: The K6 improvement effect for adults is real.

- 3.3 points is the average overall gain we'd expect from adult participants (like CRDP's) of CDEPs (like CRDP's).
- Depends mostly on pre intervention K6 score and depends a little bit on factors such as hub, age, race, etc.

What does a 3-point improvement in psychological distress (K6) mean in \$?

K6*Race/Ethnicity	Health Expenditures	Standard Error
8#hubA	\$ 1,342.12	\$44.4
8#hubB	\$ 551.75	\$31.0
8#hubC	\$ 805.04	\$62.5
8#hubD	\$ 779.13	\$102.8
9#hubA	\$ 1,385.52	\$50.4
9#hubB	\$ 562.87	\$34.6
9#hubC	\$ 817.56	\$62.5
9#hubD	\$ 819.38	\$116.0
10#hubA	\$ 1,428.92	\$56.6
10#hub B	\$ 573.99	\$38.4
10#hubC	\$ 830.08	\$66.4
10#hubD	\$ 859.64	\$129.4
11#hubA	\$ 1,472.33	\$62.9
11#hubB	\$ 585.11	\$42.4
11#hubC	\$ 842.60	\$73.5
11#hubD	\$ 899.90	\$142.9

A 3-point drop in psychological distress for a person in hub A:

K6=11 to K6=8 (*moderate distress*)

Yearly health expenditures
\$1,472 □ \$1,342

= \$130 savings for a CDEP participant in hub A

Health savings



Lower psychological distress (*prevention and early intervention*)



Lower impairment for those with severe distress (*early intervention*)



Productivity Gains



Avoidance of productivity loss from better mental health



Lifetime CDEP benefits



Increased earnings from sustained mental health improvements

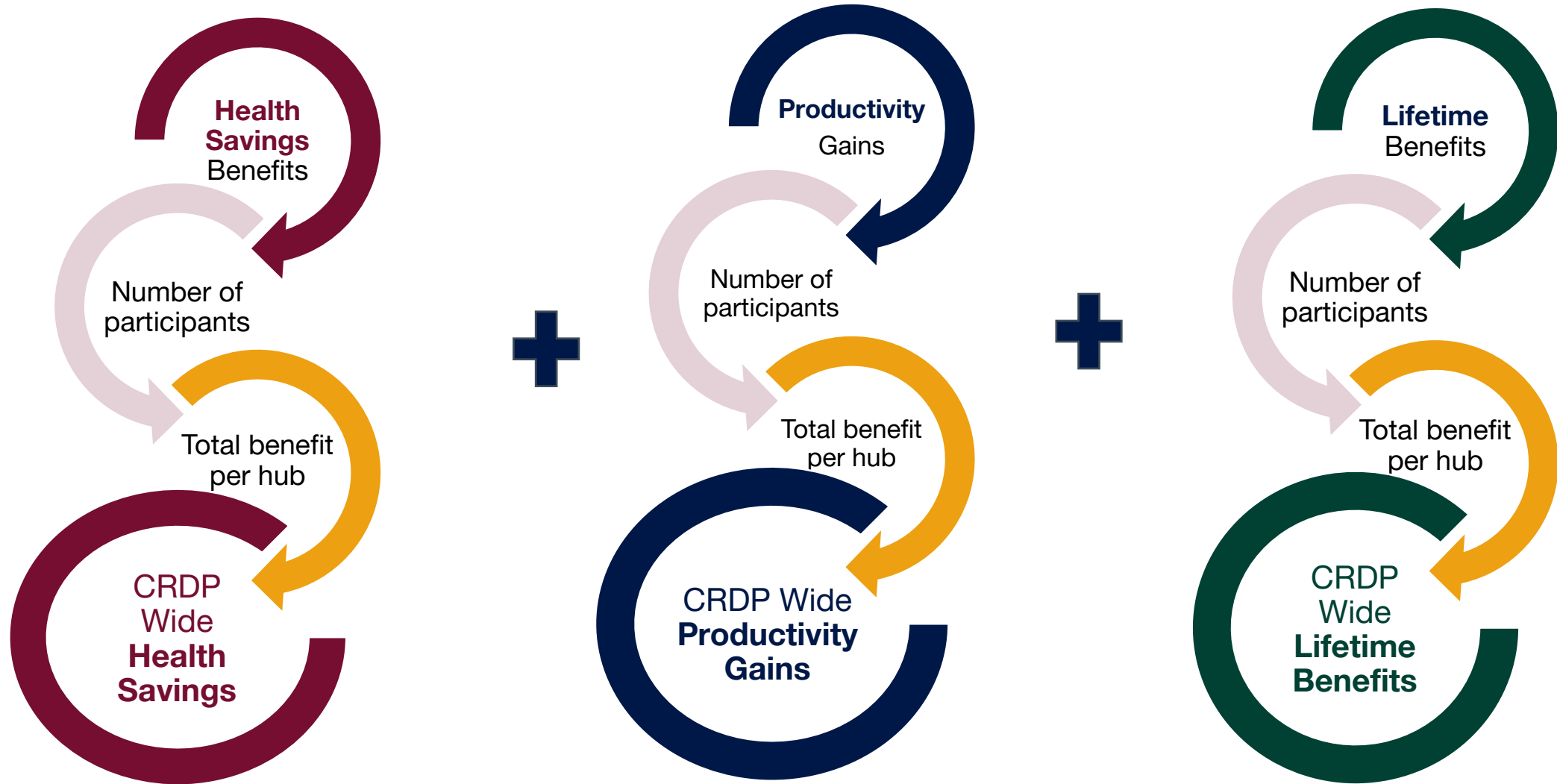
What does this mean?

We calculated the expected value of improved life-time earnings

For example, for hub A:

- The estimated average gain in earnings (*from better mental health*) is **\$1,840/year for adult participants**
 - A typical worker has an estimated retirement age of 65 years
 - The average age of participants in hub A is 37 years of age
- **We calculated long-term of annual gains for 28 years (65-37)**

CRDP: Adding All Up

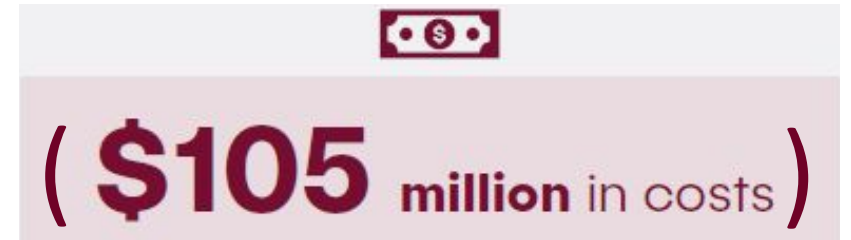


Net Estimated Long-Term Societal Benefits

Estimated benefits



Estimated direct and indirect costs



RETURN
ON
INVESTMENT

$$= (\text{Benefit-Cost}) / \text{Cost}$$

CRDP ROI = 4.32 to 5.67

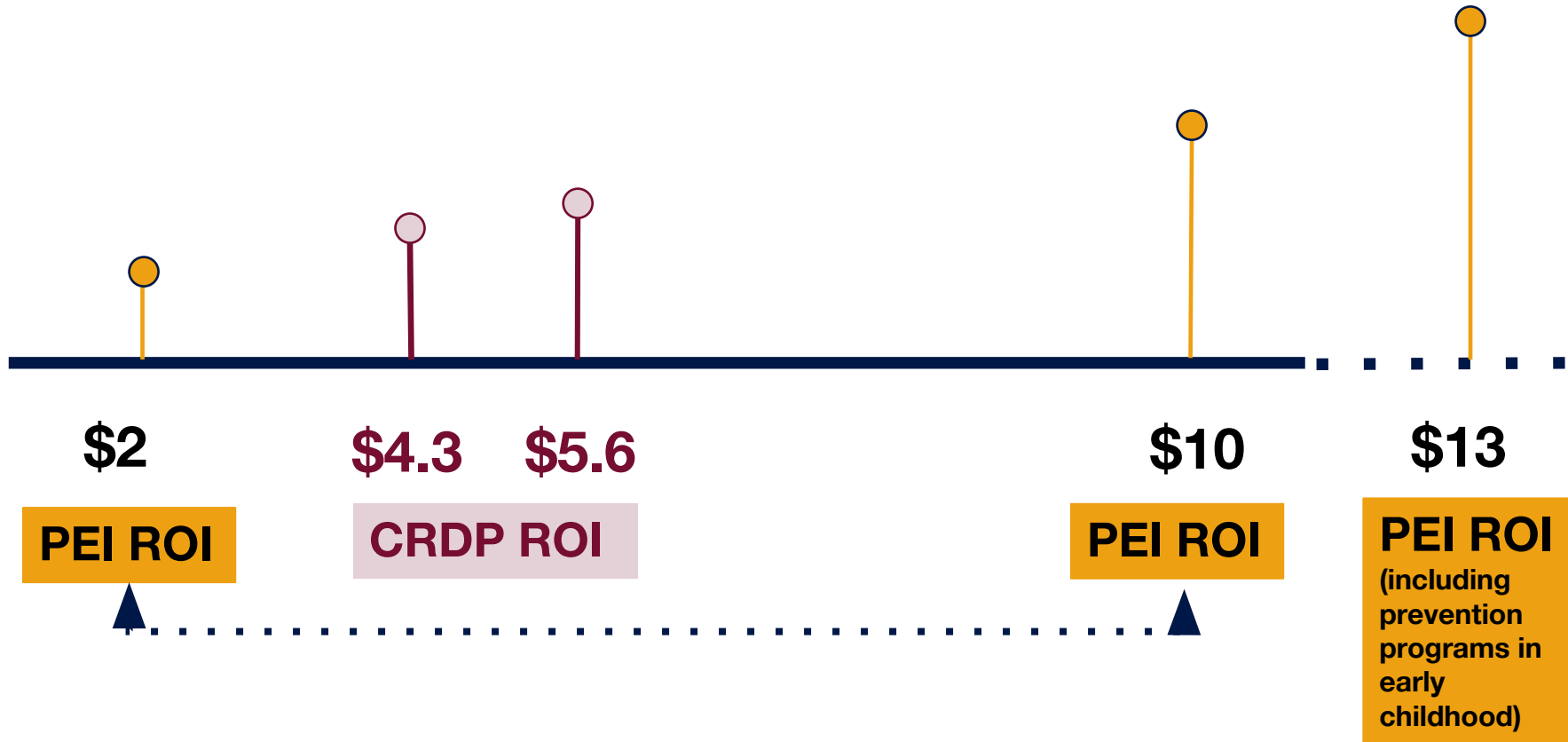
Sensitivity Analysis: including youth costs and benefits shows higher net benefits but same ROI

For every dollar spent, CRDP is expected to deliver **\$4.3 to \$5.67 in long term cost-savings**

These savings are related to:

- **Better mental health experienced by CDEP participants**
 - Fewer health-related costs (e.g., medical visits, medication, etc.)
 - Fewer days missed at work (i.e., higher productivity)
 - During and after CDEP participation

For **every dollar invested in PEI, society saves \$2 to \$10** in health care costs, criminal justice expenses, and by avoiding lost productivity*



*Calculations from 2009 described in the MHSOAC, “2022 Well and Thriving Prevention and Early Intervention in California Report”

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Thank you!

